

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

volume I	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
part A	Number of Inhabitants
section 1	UNITED STATES, ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI

Issued May 1972



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1970 census. Primary direction of the program was performed by Conrad Taeuber, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by David L. Kaplan, 1970 Census Coordinator, and in conjunction with Paul R. Squires, Associate Director for Data Collection and Processing, and Joseph Waksberg, Acting Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology.

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The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by Morton Boisen, Acting Chief, and Walter M. Perkins, Assistant Division Chief, and Barnett Denton and Charles D. Jones. Naomi D. Rothwell made important contributions to this work.

Geographic plans and procedures were developed in the Geography Division under the supervision of William T. Fay, then Chief, and Robert C. Klove and Gerald J. Post, Assistant Division Chiefs, with the assistance of Robert E. Durland, Margery H. Eliot, and Jacob Silver. Herman H. Fasteau

assisted in the organization of operational phases of the geographic program.

Data collection activities were supervised by Richard C. Burt, Chief, Field Division, and Dean H. Weber, Assistant Division Chief, with the assistance of John Kuntz and Stanley Matchett, as well as the directors of the Bureau's data collection centers.

Systems and processing procedures were developed under the direction of Morris Gorinson, Assistant Chief, Demographic Census Staff. Florence Wright, assisted by Evelyn V. Williams, was responsible for the clerical procedures and Roger O. Lepage, assisted by Howard Hamilton and Richard R. Warren, was responsible for the computer programming. Masey Volk supervised the preparation of the procedures for the microfilm and FOSDIC operations.

The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed in the Data Preparation Division (formerly Jeffersonville Census Operations Division), under the supervision of Robert L. Hagan, then Chief, assisted by Charles L. Adams and John C. Campbell. William L. Pangburn supervised the microfilming operation.

FOSDIC and computer processing were performed in the Computer Services Division under the supervision of James R. Pepal, Chief, and E. Richard Bourdon and James W. Shores, Assistant Division Chiefs.

Publications planning, editing, composition, and printing procurement were performed

in the Publications Services Division, Raymond J. Koski, Acting Chief, by Milton S. Andersen, Gerald A. Mann, and Wayne H. Massey. Design of text, tabular, and graphic materials was performed by Stuart I. Freeman.

Important contributions were made by Robert B. Voight and Sherry L. Courtland in the planning and coordination of the 1970 census program; by Lucille D. Catterton in the planning of the tabular materials; and by John W. H. Spencer, Sol Dolleck, and M. Douglas Fahey in the systems design and operations for processing the census data.

Library of Congress Card No. 72-600036

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population: 1970
Vol. I, CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE POPULATION
Part A, NUMBER OF INHABITANTS
Section 1—United States, Alabama-
Mississippi

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 1972

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Part A Number of Inhabitants

Volume I, Part A, consists of 58 numbered parts, originally published as the PC(1)-A series of individual reports. As indicated in the listing below, there is one numbered part for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Within each part the part number appears as a prefix to the page number (e.g., all pages for the U.S. Summary have the prefix 1, for Alabama the prefix 2, etc.). Page 1 of each part presents a list of contents. The present publication includes changes for typographical errors found in some maps and tables after issuance of the PC(1)-A reports, but the tables have not been revised to reflect the corrections listed on page 37 of the U.S. Summary or on page 6 for each of the applicable States.

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GENERAL

This report, designated Part A of Volume 1, presents statistics from the 1970 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants. The figures relate to the total population of the

various areas and not to characteristics of the population. Part 1 of this report presents summary figures for the United States, regions, divisions, and States, their urban and rural parts, incorporated and unincorporated places, counties, and certain other areas. The subsequent parts, one for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the five outlying areas of U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction contain similar statistics. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. Comparable statistics from earlier censuses are also presented in this report.

A major portion of the information compiled from the 1970 Census of Population appears in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part. For a description of Volume 1, as well as other elements of the data dissemination program of the 1970 Population and Housing Census, see the "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program" at the end of this report.

Percents and symbols.—Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown, but indicated as zero. A dash "—" signifies zero. Three dots "..." mean not applicable. A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease. The symbol "NA" means not available and "U" means that the place is unincorporated. For urbanized areas, counties, and places established since 1960, the symbol "..." is shown in place of the 1960 population figures and the 1960-70 percent change. In table 6 (State) an asterisk "*" denotes an incorporated place under 2,500 located in an urbanized area.

Boundaries.—The data shown for 1970 relate to the boundaries as they existed on January 1, 1970. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas are given in the footnotes to the appropriate tables. The data shown for 1960 and previous years relate to the areas as defined at the time of the particular census, except where otherwise indicated for standard metropolitan statistical areas and congressional districts.

Data collection procedures.—The 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. In 1960, self-enumeration was first introduced on a nationwide scale as a substitute for the traditional census direct interview.

A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1970. This questionnaire contained certain explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction sheet; in areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed.

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders returned their forms by mail. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households which did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made in almost all cases by personal visit and in the

remainder by telephone.

For the remaining two-fifths of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the form and give it to the enumerator when he called; approximately 80 percent did so. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Three types of questionnaires were used throughout the country: 80 percent of the households answered a form containing a limited number of population and housing questions and the remainder, split into 15-percent and 5-percent samples, answered forms which contained these questions as well as a number of additional questions. Some of the additional questions were the same on the 15-percent and 5-percent versions; others were different. A random procedure was used to determine which of the three forms any particular household answered.

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households, and the enumerator made a personal visit to obtain answers to the additional questions in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

Data collection procedures for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, which were somewhat different from those for the United States, are described in the population census reports for those areas.

Processing procedures.—The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). Respondents and enumerators (and for certain items, census clerks) marked the answers in

predesignated positions which could be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire onto computer magnetic tape. The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as the decennial census. Throughout the data collection and processing phases, quality control and check measures are utilized to keep the errors at an acceptably low level. For the 1970 census, a number of new techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in the pretests conducted prior to the census. As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative materials on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed. A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of the population.

Usual place of residence.—In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable

differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated.

Members of the Armed Forces living on military installations were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located. Similarly, members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Crews of U.S. Navy vessels were counted as residents of the home port to which the particular vessel was assigned; crews of vessels deployed to the overseas fleet were therefore not included in the population of any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the outlying areas. Persons in Armed Forces families were counted where they were living on Census Day (e.g., the military installation, "off-base," or elsewhere, as the case might be).

Crews of U.S. merchant marine vessels were counted as part of the population of the U.S. port in which their vessel was berthed on Census Day; or if sailing in inland or coastal waters, as part of the population of the vessel's home port. Crews of all other U.S. merchant marine vessels are not included in the population of any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the outlying areas.

College students, as in 1950 and 1960, were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college. Inmates of institu-

tions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where this institution was located; on the other hand, patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at their homes. On the night of April 6, 1970, a special enumeration was conducted in missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the particular place.

Persons who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the outlying areas. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were counted at their usual residence.

Persons in larger hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1970, were requested to fill out a census form for allocation back to their homes if they indicated no one was there to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1970 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad.

In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landlords, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual

residence and who was also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

Citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate were not enumerated. Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence in the United States as defined above, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, etc.) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.) were included in the enumeration, however, as were members of their families living with them.

Area of enumeration.—In the 1970 census, the areas enumerated were as follows: The United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and some additional small areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction (see table 1). In this report the term "United States" when used without qualification refers to the 50 States and the District of Columbia but excludes Puerto Rico and the outlying areas.

The 1970 census also made special provision for the enumeration of members of the Armed Forces of the United States living abroad and their dependents with them, civilian American citizens employed abroad by the United States Government and their dependents living with them, and the crews of vessels (U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, or merchant marine) on the high seas or in foreign ports. Data for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps personnel stationed abroad were provided by the Department of Defense, rather than by enumeration on census forms. The enumeration of all other persons abroad or at sea was conducted by

means of specially designed census report forms, with the cooperative efforts of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Maritime Administration. These agencies took the responsibility for the publicity of the census as well as for the distribution and collection of the report forms. In addition, an effort was made to obtain reports for private citizens who were living abroad for long periods of time; however, the reporting was made on a voluntary basis, and it is probable that this group was not so well reported as other groups covered by the census. A later report on the characteristics of the overseas population will contain an evaluation of the coverage of these private American citizens.

Persons who were only temporarily abroad were to have been reported by their families or neighbors in the United States. To further guarantee coverage of such persons, a special form was distributed by major airlines and steamship companies to Americans departing the United States during the month of March. Travelers were instructed to complete this form if they knew there would be no one at their residence to report them.

APPORTIONMENT

The primary reason for the establishment of the decennial census of population, as set forth in the Constitution, was to provide a basis for the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among the several States. Such an apportionment has been made on the basis of every census from 1790 to 1970, except that of 1920. Prior to 1870, the population basis for apportionment was the total free population of the States, omitting

Indians not taxed, plus three-fifths of the number of slaves. After the apportionment of 1860 the fractional count of the number of slaves, of course, disappeared from the procedure; and in 1940 it was determined that there were no longer any Indians who should be classed as "not taxed" under the terms of the apportionment laws. The 1940 and the 1950 apportionments, therefore, were made on the basis of the entire population of the 48 States, those of 1960 and 1970 on the basis of the entire population of the 50 States. In 1970, for the first time, certain segments of the overseas population were allocated to their home State and included in the population of those States for the purpose of apportionment. All apportionments are made under the constitutional provision that each State should have at least one Representative, no matter how small its population.

Figures for the apportionment population and its component parts are presented in table A. The resident population for 1970 shown in this table is the count for each State as transmitted to the President for apportionment purposes, except for the New York figure, which represents a later revision. For some States, these counts differ from those in the detailed tables, because of corrections made after the tabulations were completed (see correction notes). The apportionment population for 1970 includes, in addition to the resident population, the following segments of the population abroad: Federal employees, military and civilian, and their dependents who at the time of the census (a) were living in an outlying area of the United States and reported a State as their "home of record" or (b) were living in foreign countries and were citizens of

the United States or reported a State as their home of record. Although such persons were added to the resident population of each State, they were not distributed among the political subdivisions of the State.

The population base for apportionment and other relevant information are shown in table B for each census since 1790. The results of each apportionment starting with the initial apportionment of 1789 and including those from each census from 1790 to 1970 are shown by regions, divisions, and States in table 12 (Summary).

The first attempt to make provision for automatic reapportionment was included in the act for the taking of the Seventh and subsequent censuses (approved May 23, 1850). By specifying the number of Representatives to be assigned and the method to be used, it was hoped to eliminate the need for a new act of Congress every decade and assure an equitable distribution of Representatives. When this Census Act was superseded in 1879, the automatic feature was discontinued, and the method of computing the apportionment was determined by Congress on each occasion up to 1910.

No apportionment was made after the census of 1920, the apportionment of 1910 remaining in effect. In 1929, when the act for the taking of the Fifteenth and subsequent censuses was under consideration, it seemed desirable to incorporate some provision which might prevent the repetition of the 1920 experience. A section was, therefore, included in the act which provided, for the 1930 and subsequent censuses, that unless Congress within a specified time enacted legislation providing for apportionment on a different basis, the apportionment should be made automatically by the method

last used. In accordance with this act, a report was submitted by the President to Congress on December 4, 1930, showing the apportionment computations both by the method of major fractions (which was the one used in 1910) and by the method of equal proportions. In 1931, in the absence of additional legislation, the effective apportionment automatically followed the method of major fractions.

The census of 1940 and all subsequent censuses were taken under the same law as the census of 1930, but in 1941 the apportionment law was amended to the effect that apportionments based on the 1940 and subsequent censuses should be made by the method of equal proportions.

CENTER OF POPULATION

The center of population of the United States, based on the 1970 census, is located in St. Clair County, Ill., at a point about five miles east southeast of the City of Mascoutah. The Bureau of the Census defines the "center of population" as the point at which an imaginary flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on April 1, 1970. Table C and figure 9 show the approximate location of the center of population at each census from 1790 to 1970. Located at latitude 38 degrees, 27 minutes, 47 seconds north, and longitude 89 degrees, 42 minutes, and 22 seconds west, the 1970 center is 26.9 miles west and 9.4 miles south of the 1960 site near Centralia, Ill. (see figure 10). This change during the 10-year period reflects the continued westward movement of the population. Since

TABLE A. Apportionment and Apportionment Population Based on the 1970 Census

States	Size of State delegation ¹	Apportionment population	Resident population ²	United States population abroad ³			
				Total	Federal employees		Dependents of Federal employees
					Armed Forces	Civilians	
United States	435	204,053,325	203,235,298	1,580,998	1,076,431	67,993	436,574
Alabama	7	3,475,885	3,444,165	31,720	22,121	786	8,813
Alaska	1	304,067	302,173	1,894	1,304	114	476
Arizona	4	1,787,620	1,772,482	15,138	9,866	652	4,620
Arkansas	4	1,942,303	1,923,295	19,008	13,027	443	5,538
California	43	20,098,863	19,953,134	145,729	93,511	9,547	42,671
Colorado	5	2,226,771	2,207,259	19,512	12,585	961	5,966
Connecticut	6	3,050,693	3,032,217	18,476	12,681	1,049	4,746
Delaware	1	551,928	548,104	3,824	2,678	145	1,001
Dist. of Columbia	...	(4)	756,510	6,461	3,139	841	2,481
Florida	15	6,855,702	6,789,443	66,259	38,948	3,391	23,920
Georgia	10	4,627,306	4,589,575	37,731	26,151	975	10,605
Hawaii	2	784,901	769,913	14,988	6,151	2,042	6,795
Idaho	2	719,921	713,008	6,913	4,362	281	2,270
Illinois	24	11,184,320	11,113,976	70,344	50,769	2,725	16,850
Indiana	11	5,228,156	5,193,669	34,487	25,454	943	8,090
Iowa	6	2,846,920	2,825,041	21,879	16,069	796	5,014
Kansas	5	2,265,846	2,249,071	16,775	10,812	650	5,313
Kentucky	7	3,246,481	3,219,311	27,170	20,138	525	6,507
Louisiana	8	3,672,008	3,643,180	28,828	20,969	658	7,201
Maine	2	1,006,320	993,663	12,657	7,754	540	4,363
Maryland	8	3,953,698	3,922,399	31,299	19,542	2,215	9,542
Massachusetts	12	5,726,676	5,689,170	37,506	25,123	2,092	10,291
Michigan	19	8,937,196	8,875,083	62,113	46,329	1,925	13,869
Minnesota	8	3,833,173	3,805,069	28,104	20,806	1,167	6,131
Mississippi	5	2,233,848	2,216,912	16,936	11,741	443	4,752
Missouri	10	4,718,034	4,677,399	40,635	30,438	1,151	9,046
Montana	2	701,573	694,409	7,164	5,113	312	1,739
Nebraska	3	1,496,820	1,483,791	13,029	8,939	464	3,626
Nevada	1	492,396	488,738	3,658	2,028	310	1,320
New Hampshire	2	746,284	737,681	8,603	5,446	550	2,607
New Jersey	15	7,208,035	7,168,164	39,871	26,905	2,412	10,554
New Mexico	2	1,026,664	1,016,000	10,664	6,680	529	3,455
New York	39	18,338,055	18,241,266	96,789	70,316	4,741	21,732
North Carolina	11	5,125,230	5,082,059	43,171	31,268	1,009	10,894
North Dakota	1	624,181	617,761	6,420	4,432	243	1,745
Ohio	23	10,730,200	10,652,017	78,183	57,807	2,460	17,916
Oklahoma	6	2,585,486	2,559,253	26,233	17,273	870	8,090
Oregon	4	2,110,810	2,091,385	19,425	13,614	926	4,885
Pennsylvania	25	11,884,314	11,793,909	90,405	62,043	3,368	24,994
Rhode Island	2	957,798	949,723	8,075	5,374	371	2,330
South Carolina	6	2,617,320	2,590,516	26,804	19,043	490	7,271
South Dakota	2	673,247	666,257	6,990	4,792	244	1,954
Tennessee	8	3,961,060	3,924,164	36,896	26,375	827	9,694
Texas	24	11,298,787	11,196,730	102,057	63,915	3,658	34,484
Utah	2	1,067,810	1,059,273	8,537	5,582	381	2,574
Vermont	1	448,327	444,732	3,595	2,229	177	1,189
Virginia	10	4,690,742	4,648,494	42,248	26,721	2,547	12,980
Washington	7	3,443,487	3,409,169	34,318	20,784	2,427	11,107
West Virginia	4	1,763,331	1,744,237	19,094	13,055	471	5,568
Wisconsin	9	4,447,013	4,417,933	29,080	22,264	978	5,838
Wyoming	1	335,719	332,416	3,303	1,965	171	1,167

¹ Apportionment computed in accordance with provisions of Title 2, United States Code, section 2a.

² As transmitted to the President for apportionment purposes, except for the New York figure, which represents a later revision. Figures for some States differ from those in the detailed tables because of corrections made after the tabulations were completed.

³ Includes military and civilian Federal employees and their dependents who (a) were living in outlying areas of the United States and reported a State as their "home of record", or (b) were living in a foreign country and were American citizens or reported a State as their home of record.

⁴ The population of the District of Columbia is not included in the apportionment population.

INTRODUCTION—Continued

TABLE B. Population Base for Apportionment and the Number of Representatives Apportioned: 1790 to 1970

Census Year	Population base ¹	Number of Representatives ²	Ratio of apportionment population to Representatives	Date of apportionment act
1970	204,053,325	435	³ 469,088	Nov. 15, 1941
1960	178,559,217	435	410,481	Nov. 15, 1941
1950	149,895,183	435	344,587	Nov. 15, 1941
1940	131,006,184	435	301,164	Nov. 15, 1941
1930	122,093,455	435	280,675	June 18, 1929
1920	(4)	435	(4)	(4)
1910	91,603,772	435	210,583	Aug. 8, 1911
1900	74,562,608	386	193,167	Jan. 16, 1901
1890	61,908,906	356	173,901	Feb. 7, 1891
1880	49,371,340	325	151,912	Feb. 25, 1882
1870	38,115,641	292	130,533	Feb. 2, 1872 ⁵
1860	29,550,038	241	122,614	May 23, 1850 ⁶
1850	21,766,691	234	93,020	May 23, 1850 ⁷
1840	15,908,376	223	71,338	June 25, 1842
1830	11,930,987	240	49,712	May 22, 1832
1820	8,972,396	213	42,124	Mar. 7, 1822
1810	6,584,231	181	36,377	Dec. 21, 1811
1800	4,879,820	141	34,609	Jan. 14, 1802
1790	3,615,823	105	34,436	Apr. 14, 1792
		65	⁸ 30,000	Constitution, 1789

¹Excludes the population of the District of Columbia, the population of the Territories, (prior to 1940) the number of Indians not taxed, and (prior to 1870) two-fifths of the slave population. In 1970, includes selected groups of Americans abroad.

²This number is the actual number apportioned at the beginning of the decade.

³Ratio of resident population to Representatives in 1970 is 465,468.

⁴No apportionment was made after the census of 1920.

⁵Amended by act of May 30, 1872.

⁶Amended by act of Mar. 4, 1862.

⁷Amended by act of July 30, 1852.

⁸The minimum ratio of population to Representatives stated in the Constitution (art. 1, sec. 2).

TABLE C. Center of Population of the United States: 1790 to 1970

Census Year	North latitude	West longitude	Approximate location
United States:			
1970	38°27'47"	89°42'22"	In St. Clair County, Ill., 5 miles east-southeast of Mascoutah.
1960	38°35'58"	89°12'35"	In Clinton County, Ill., 6-1/2 miles northwest of Centralia.
1950	38°48'15"	88°22'8"	3 miles northeast of Louisville, Clay County, Ill.
Conterminous United States: ¹			
1950	38°50'21"	88°9'33"	8 miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, Ill.
1940	38°56'54"	87°22'35"	2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle, Haddon township, Sullivan County, Ind.
1930	39°3'45"	87°8'6"	3 miles northeast of Linton, Greene County, Ind.
1920	39°10'21"	86°43'15"	8 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Owen County, Ind.
1910	39°10'12"	86°32'20"	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.
1900	39°9'36"	85°48'54"	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.
1890	39°11'56"	85°32'53"	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.
1880	39°4'8"	84°39'40"	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio (in Kentucky).
1870	39°12'0"	83°35'42"	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1860	39°0'24"	82°48'48"	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1850	38°59'0"	81°19'0"	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W.Va. ²
1840	39°2'0"	80°18'0"	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W.Va. ²
1830	38°57'54"	79°16'54"	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W.Va. ²
1820	39°5'42"	78°33'0"	16 miles east of Moorefield, W.Va. ²
1810	39°11'30"	77°37'12"	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D.C. (in Virginia).
1800	39°16'6"	76°56'30"	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.
1790	39°16'30"	76°11'12"	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.

¹Conterminous United States excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

²West Virginia was set off from Virginia, Dec. 31, 1862, and admitted as a State June 19, 1863.

1790, when the first census was taken, the center has moved about 700 miles west and 60 miles south of its first location 23 miles east of Baltimore, near Chestertown, Maryland.

The center of population differs from the geographic center, which is the point at which the surface of the United States would balance if it were a plane of uniform weight per unit of area. That point is located in Butte County, South Dakota (see figure 8).

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

According to the definition adopted for use in the 1970 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (b) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The most important component of the urban territory in any definition is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, would exclude a num-

ber of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not considered "incorporated places." Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban territory.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census adopted, in 1950, the concept of the urbanized area and delineated, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for unincorporated places. With the adoption of the urbanized area and unincorporated place concepts for the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 inhabitants or more. With the following two exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban was continued substantially unchanged to 1960 and 1970. In 1960 (but not in 1970), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere were designated as urban. However, most of the population of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, the introduction of the concept of "extended cities" in 1970 has very little impact on the urban and rural figures generally.

In all urban and rural definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

Extended cities.—Over the 1960-1970 decade there has been an increasing

trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. Examples are city-county consolidations such as the creation of the city of Chesapeake, Virginia, from South Norfolk city and Norfolk County and the extension of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, into five counties. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. In order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census examined patterns of population density and classified a portion or portions of each such city as rural. These cities—designated as extended cities—thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. An extended city contains one or more areas, each at least 5 square miles in extent and with a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the 1970 census. The area or areas constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or total 25 square miles or more. The delineation of extended cities was limited to cities in urbanized areas.

In table 31 (Summary) and table 6 (State), population is shown for the entire city and its urban and rural parts. In most tables, when an extended city is a central city of an urbanized area or a standard metropolitan statistical area, only the urban part is considered as the central city. (However, in tables 38 to 40 (Summary), the population of the entire or legal city is included for the purpose of presenting data on annexations.) When the city is named and only the urban population is shown, the term "urban part" follows the city name. When this term does not appear, the

population figure shown is for the entire city.

"Current" and "previous" definitions.—In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the definitions used in 1950, 1960, and 1970. The "previous" figures refer to the definitions used in 1940 and previous years. Although the definition was not always identical during these earlier years, the "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on the 1940 definition.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska. In this State, data are shown for statistical areas which are county equivalents designated as census divisions; they were developed for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. In Puerto Rico, areas comparable to counties are called municipios. Table D shows the distribution of counties by size in the United States.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Table 10 (State) presents statistics for the following types of subdivisions of counties:

- (a) Minor civil divisions in 28 States.
- (b) Census county divisions in 21 States.
- (c) In Alaska, boroughs and reservations for those census divi-

sions (the county equivalent) which are so subdivided.

Table 22 (Summary) shows the type of county subdivisions in each State.

In table 10 (State), places which are not themselves county subdivisions are shown indented under the subdivision in which they are located. When a place lies in more than one subdivision, each part is shown under the appropriate subdivision and is identified as "part."

Minor civil divisions.—Minor civil divisions (MCD's) represent the primary political or administrative subdivisions established by State law. Where more than one type of primary division exists in a county, the Census Bureau uses the more stable type so as to provide comparable statistics from decade to decade, insofar as possible. The most common type of MCD is the civil township, but there are also towns, magisterial districts, precincts, etc. In some States, incorporated places are MCD's in their own right; in other States they are subordinate to the MCD in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent minor civil divisions and others are subordinated to the minor civil division.

Census county divisions.—Census county divisions (CCD's) were estab-

lished first in the State of Washington for use in the 1950 census. Between 1950 and 1960, they were established in 17 other States; and during the last decade, in three additional States (Delaware, North Dakota, and Oklahoma). In reviewing the existing CCD's for the 1970 census, some revisions were made to improve their usefulness. For example, most of the counties which were a single division in 1960 were divided into two census county divisions to provide more area detail.

CCD's represent community areas which have been defined in recent decades by the Census Bureau with the cooperation of the Governors and State and local officials. In these States, the CCD's have replaced a variety of MCD's which were unsatisfactory for statistical purposes principally because their boundaries frequently changed, were imaginary lines, or were not well known by many of the inhabitants. CCD's have relatively permanent boundaries which follow physical features or the limits of incorporated places. Where an unincorporated enclave exists within a city, it is included in the same CCD as the city. In establishing CCD's, consideration was given mainly to the trade or service areas of principal settlements and in some cases to major land use or physiographic differences. Each CCD

TABLE D. Counties Grouped According to Population Size: 1970 and 1960

Size of County	1970		1960	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ¹	3,141	100.0	3,134	100.0
Under 1,000	26	0.8	20	0.6
1,000 to 5,000	299	9.5	274	8.7
5,000 to 10,000	554	17.6	561	17.9
10,000 to 50,000	1,583	50.4	1,683	53.7
50,000 to 100,000	332	10.6	293	9.3
100,000 and over	347	11.0	303	9.7

¹ Includes county equivalents.

has a name, which is generally the name of the principal place listed within it, except in the State of Washington, where most of the divisions are numbered rather than named.

Unorganized territories.—In the States of Maine, Minnesota, and South Dakota there are a number of counties which contain two or more discontinuous unorganized territories; i.e., territory not included in a minor civil division. To improve the utility of census data for these States, each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name preceded by the designation "Unorg. Terr. of." Small isolated units of unorganized territory also are found in a few counties in other States but do not require special treatment.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and unincorporated places, as defined below.

Incorporated places.—These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Boroughs in Alaska are treated as county subdivisions and may include one or more incorporated places. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. The population figures for towns in these States are shown in

table 10 (State). Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus, some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. The densely settled portions of some are recognized as unincorporated places or as part of an urbanized area.

In Hawaii and Puerto Rico, there are no incorporated places in the sense of a functioning local governmental unit. However, places have been recognized and boundaries established for them. Such places are treated as incorporated in the 1970 census.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 and 1960 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Outside urbanized areas, those unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the census reports in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Within urbanized areas, unincorporated places are shown only if they have 5,000 inhabitants or more and there was an expression of local interest in their recognition.

Unincorporated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name in 1970 as in previous decades does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The following modifications in the delineation of unincorporated places were introduced in the 1970 census:

1. Selected towns in the New England States and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are not regarded as urban as in 1960. Therefore, unincorporated places are defined for the built-up area of these towns and townships outside urbanized areas in the same manner as they are in the rest of the country.
2. In urbanized areas outside of the New England States, unincorporated places with 5,000 inhabitants or more are recognized; in 1960 only places of 10,000 inhabitants or more were recognized. In the New England States, no unincorporated places are recognized within urbanized areas.
3. Built-up parts of military installations outside incorporated places are recognized as unincorporated places.
4. All places in Hawaii are treated as incorporated places with boundaries defined by the State; in 1960, all places other than Honolulu and Hilo were considered as unincorporated places with boundaries defined by the Census Bureau.
5. Arlington County, Virginia, is treated as an unincorporated place; it is the only such place which consists of an entire county.

Annexations.—The population figure for an incorporated place at earlier censuses applies to the area of the place at the time of the given census. Hence, the indicated change in population reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit the analysis of the relative importance of population growth within old boundaries and of population added by annexation, separate counts of the population in annexed areas were made for the first time in the 1960 census for incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1950. In 1970, the data were compiled for incorporated places having 2,000 inhabitants or more in 1960.

Detachments from cities are far less frequent than annexations, and, for the most part, involve smaller areas. As in 1960, information was not obtained on detachments.

A summary showing the annexation data by States appears in table 30. The data for individual places appear in table 8 (State).

URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The specific criteria for the delineation of an urbanized area are as follows:

- 1a. A central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census; or
- b. Twin cities; i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic

purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, and with the smaller of the twin cities having a population of at least 15,000.

2. Surrounding closely settled territory, including the following (but excluding the rural portions of extended cities, see "urban and rural residence," above):
 - a. Incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
 - b. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.
 - c. Small parcels of land normally less than one square mile in area having a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries are excluded in computing the population density.
 - d. Other similar small areas in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they serve
 - to eliminate enclaves, or
 - to close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end, or
 - to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that are not more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

The 1970 criteria are essentially the same as those used in 1960 with two exceptions. The extended city concept is new for 1970. Secondly, in 1960, towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere, which were classified as urban in accordance

with specific criteria, were included in the contiguous urbanized areas. In 1970, only those portions of towns and townships in these States that met the rules followed in defining urbanized areas elsewhere in the United States are included.

All persons residing in an urbanized area are classified as urban. The urbanized area population is sometimes divided into those in the "central city (or cities)" and those in the remainder of the area or the "urban fringe." The "central city" category consists of the population of the cities named in the title of the urbanized area.¹ The title is limited to three names and normally lists the largest city first and the other qualifying cities in size order; this order is, in many cases, based on 1960 population because most names were fixed before the 1970 counts were available. For the other cities to be listed in the title, they must have (a) 250,000 inhabitants or more or (b) at least one-third the population of the largest city and a population of 25,000 or more (except in the case of the small twin cities).

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition.—The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and

¹ The four exceptions are:
 New York, N.Y.—Northeastern New Jersey, which includes New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic
 Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Indiana, which includes Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago
 Los Angeles-Long Beach, which includes Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Garden Grove
 San Francisco-Oakland, which includes San Francisco, Oakland, and Vallejo.

named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget) has added 16 SMSA's, of which 2 were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February 1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports.

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In a few cities where portions of counties outside the SMSA as defined in 1967 were annexed to the central city, the population living in those counties is not

considered part of the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

The population living in SMSA's is designated as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided as "inside central city or cities" and "outside central city or cities." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

Relation to urbanized areas.—The urbanized area can be characterized as the physical city as distinguished from both the legal city and the metropolitan community. Generally, urbanized areas are smaller than SMSA's and in most cases contained in SMSA's. However, in a few instances, the fact that the boundaries of SMSA's are determined by political lines, and those of urbanized areas by the pattern of urban land use, means that there are small segments of urbanized

areas which lie outside SMSA's. In general, then, urbanized areas represent the thickly settled core of the SMSA's, with the exceptions noted above. The population in urbanized areas outside SMSA's is relatively small as compared with the population in SMSA's outside urbanized areas (see table E). This situation reflects, as might be expected, the existence of considerable rural areas in metropolitan counties, particularly outside the Northeast, and, to a lesser extent, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are not in urbanized areas.

There is generally one urbanized area in each standard metropolitan statistical area. Sometimes, however, there are two because there exists another qualifying city with 50,000 inhabitants or more whose surrounding urban fringe is separated from the urban fringe of the larger central city or cities. (The Chicago metropolitan area has three urbanized areas wholly or partly within it.) In other cases, a single urbanized area covers portions of two or more standard metropolitan statistical areas. One metropolitan area (New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.) has no urbanized area.

TABLE E. Population Inside and Outside Urbanized Areas and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1970

Location	Total	Inside SMSA's			Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
United States	203,211,926	139,418,811	63,796,943	75,621,868	63,793,115
Inside urbanized areas	118,446,566	116,881,936	63,612,584	53,269,352	1,564,630
Inside central cities	63,921,684	63,921,684	63,499,699	421,985	—
Outside central cities	54,524,882	52,960,252	112,885	52,847,367	1,564,630
Outside urbanized areas	84,765,360	22,536,875	184,359	22,352,516	62,228,485

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS

In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's two largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former consists of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey and the following SMSA's: New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. The latter consists of the following SMSA's: Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Table 13 (Summary) and table 15 (State) present statistics on the number of persons in each Congressional District. The figures relate to the districts as defined for the 91st Congress. Information on the population of the Congressional Districts of the six States which redistricted for the 92d Congress appears at the end of the tables.

STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS

Definition.—State economic areas are relatively homogeneous subdivisions of States. They consist of single counties or groups of counties which have similar economic and social characteristics. The boundaries of these areas have been drawn in such a way that each State is subdivided into relatively few parts, with each part having certain significant characteristics which distinguish it from adjoining areas.

The State economic areas were originally delineated for the 1950 censuses. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into State economic areas was the product of a special study sponsored by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. The delineation procedure was devised by Dr. Donald J. Bogue, then of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, on loan to the Bureau of the Census.²

Originally, 501 areas were delineated, but in the publications of the 1950 Census of Population, combination of areas reduced the number to 453. The 1960 set of State economic areas represented a limited revision of the 1950 areas. This revision took into account changes in the definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas, but no attempt was made to re-examine the original principles or to apply them to more recent data relating to homogeneity. In addition, State economic areas were delineated for Alaska and Hawaii for the first time. As a result of the revision, the number of areas was increased from 501 to 509. In 1970, the only change was the designation of Brown County, Wisconsin, as a metropolitan State economic area, bringing the total to 510.

Relation to standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The combination of counties into State economic areas had been made for the entire country, and in this process the larger standard metropolitan statistical areas (those in 1960 with a central city of 50,000 or more and a total population of

100,000 or more) were recognized as metropolitan State economic areas.³ When a standard metropolitan statistical area was located in two or more States or economic subregions, each State part and each part in an economic subregion became a separate metropolitan State economic area. In New England this correspondence of metropolitan State economic areas and standard metropolitan statistical areas did not exist because State economic areas are composed of whole counties, whereas standard metropolitan statistical areas are built up from towns. Here a county with more than half its population in one or more standard metropolitan statistical areas was classified as a metropolitan State economic area if the county or a combination of counties containing the standard metropolitan statistical area or areas had 100,000 inhabitants or more.

Economic subregions.—These areas represent combinations of State economic areas. The 510 State economic areas are consolidated into a set of 121 areas which cut across State lines but which, as intended, preserve to a great extent the homogeneous character of the State economic areas. No changes were made in the boundaries of the 119 economic subregions of 1950 in conterminous United States. Two new subregions were established for the 1960 census, one in Alaska and one in Hawaii.

Figures on the population of the economic subregions by urban and rural residence are presented in table 43, and a map showing the boundaries of the economic subregions and State economic areas appears on page 40.

² For further discussion and materials on State economic areas and their uses, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Economic Areas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1951.

³ In 1950 those standard metropolitan areas with a total population of 100,000 or more in 1940 were recognized as metropolitan State economic areas.

(Summary). The State economic area in which a county is located is shown in table 24 in parentheses following the county name. A letter designates a metropolitan, and a figure a nonmetropolitan, State economic area.

SPECIAL CENSUSES

The Bureau of the Census has an established procedure for taking a special census at the request and expense of a local government or community. Generally, the areas for which special censuses are taken are those which have experienced an unusual increase in population either because of changes in political boundaries or because of relatively high in-migration. Special censuses have also been taken to establish the popu-

lation of newly incorporated places. The areas in which special censuses were conducted by the Bureau of the Census between April 1, 1960, and April 1, 1970, are shown in table 45; more than 1,600 special censuses were conducted during the decade 1960 to 1970.

The Bureau of the Census has published separately the results of the special censuses in varying detail in **Current Population Reports, Series P-28**.

CENSUS TRACTS

Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. In standard metropolitan sta-

tistical areas, tracts were established by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with a local committee. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census. Population and housing data from the 1970 census are published for tracts in 241 standard metropolitan statistical areas, 238 in the United States and 3 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Statistics on the characteristics of the population and housing units for each tracted area are published in Series **PHC(1), Census Tracts**.

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This is a black and white map of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. The map shows the outlines of all 50 states, with each state labeled with its abbreviation (e.g., ALA., CALIF., TEXAS). The map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The Pacific Ocean is to the west, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. Alaska is shown in the upper left corner, and Hawaii is shown in the lower left corner. The map is labeled 'U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE' and 'BUREAU OF THE CENSUS'.

FIGURE 2 MAJOR ACQUISITIONS OF TERRITORY BY THE UNITED STATES AND DATE OF ADMISSION OF STATES

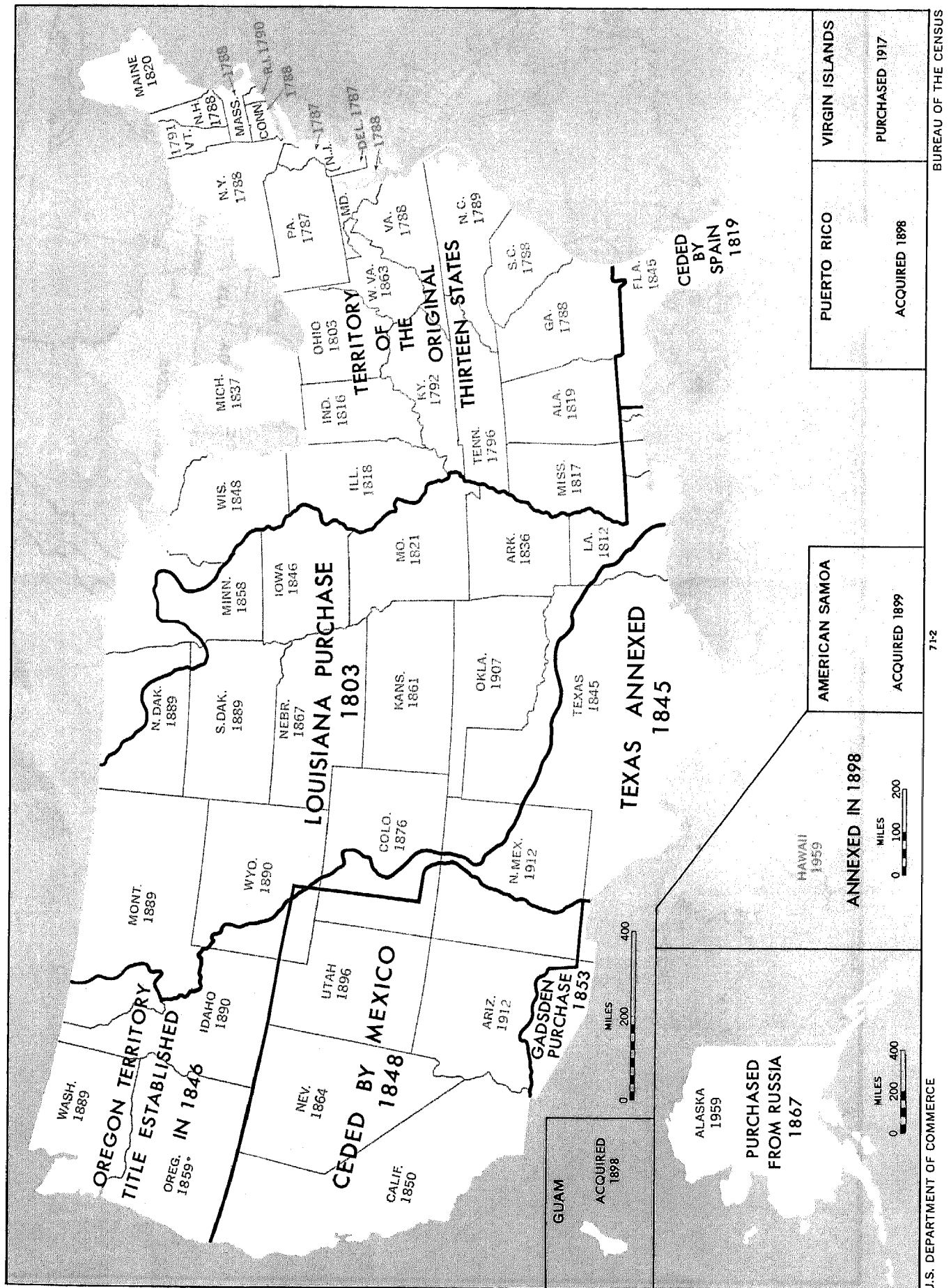


FIGURE 3 REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

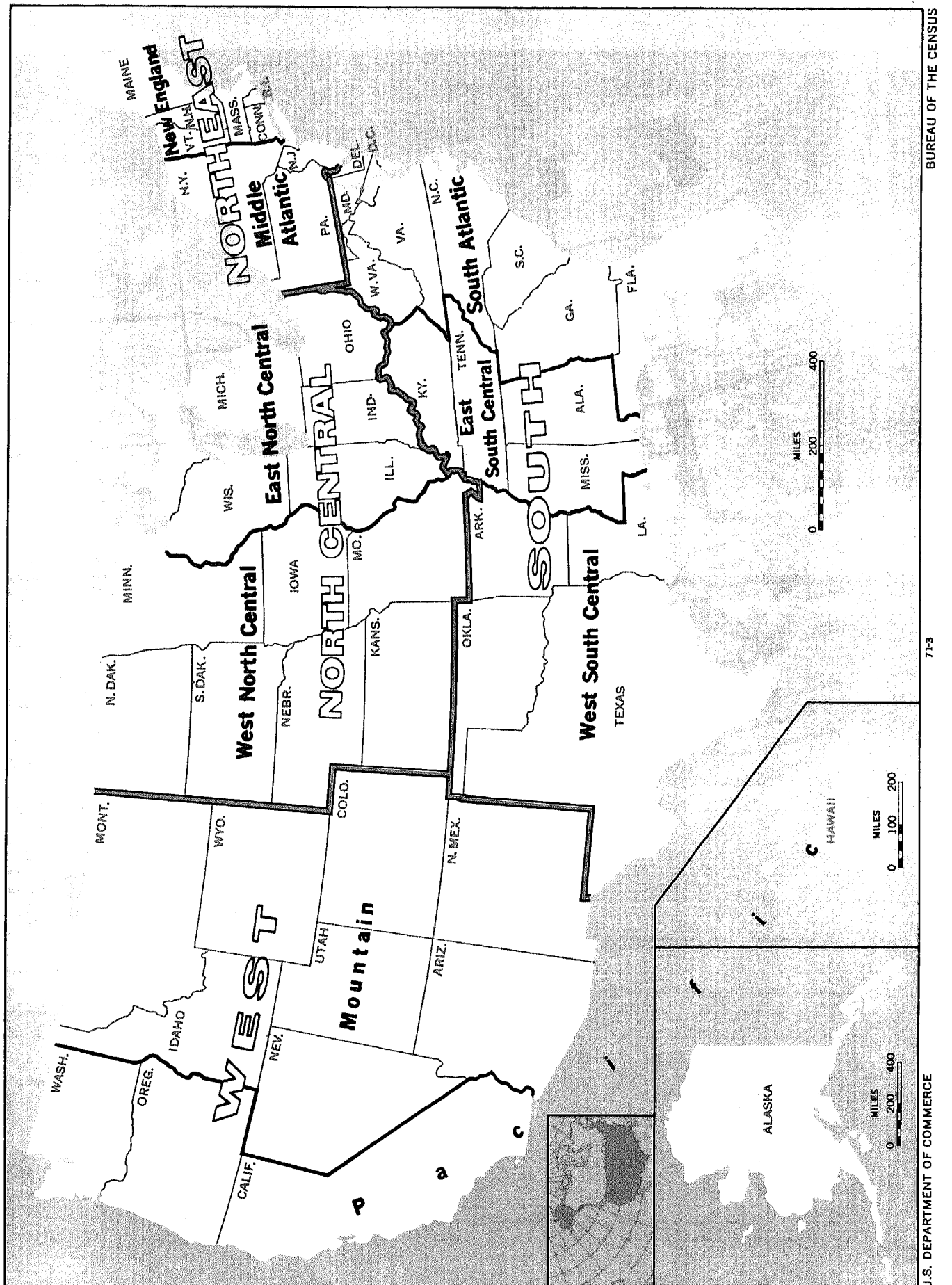


FIGURE 4 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO: 1970

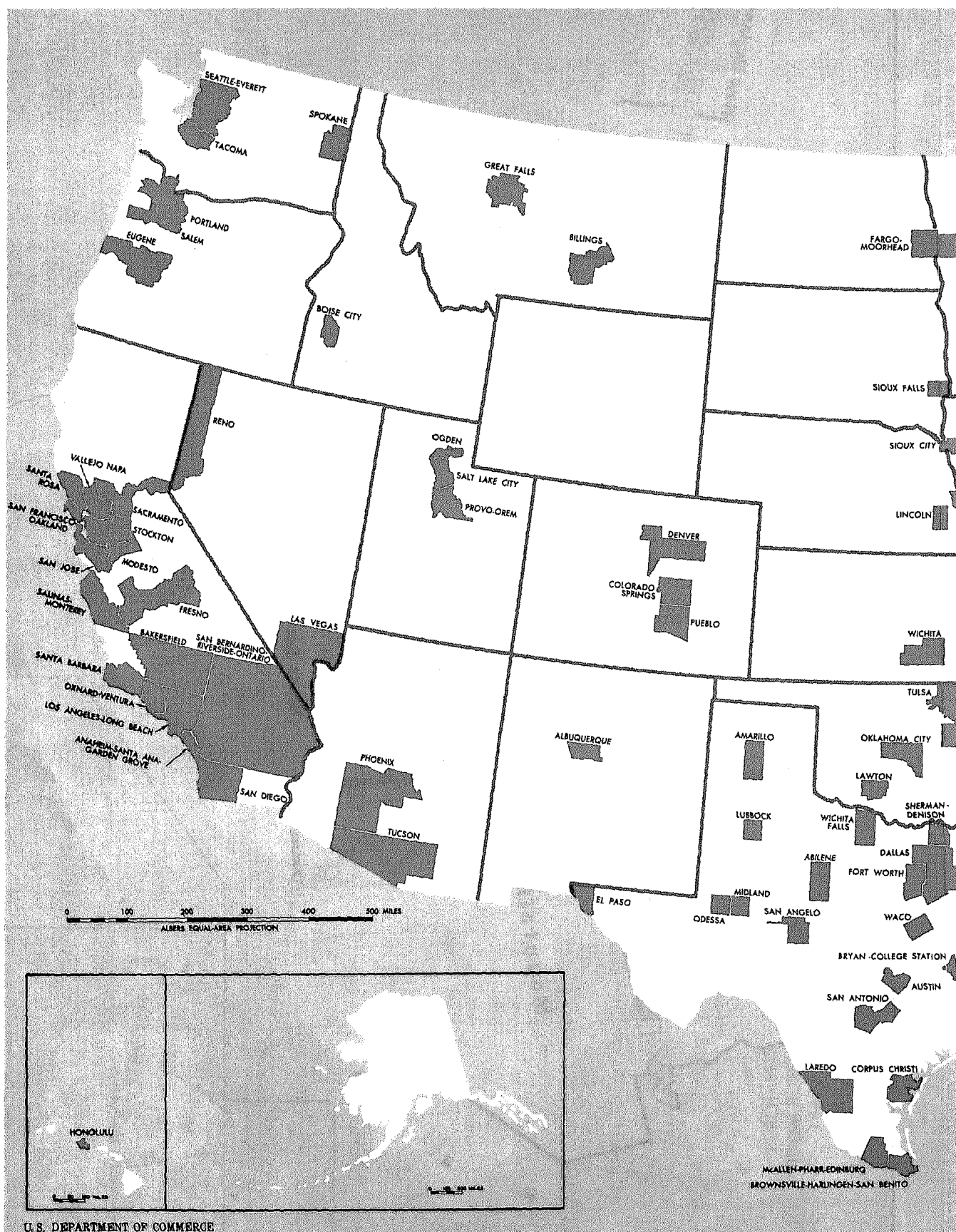


FIGURE 4

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

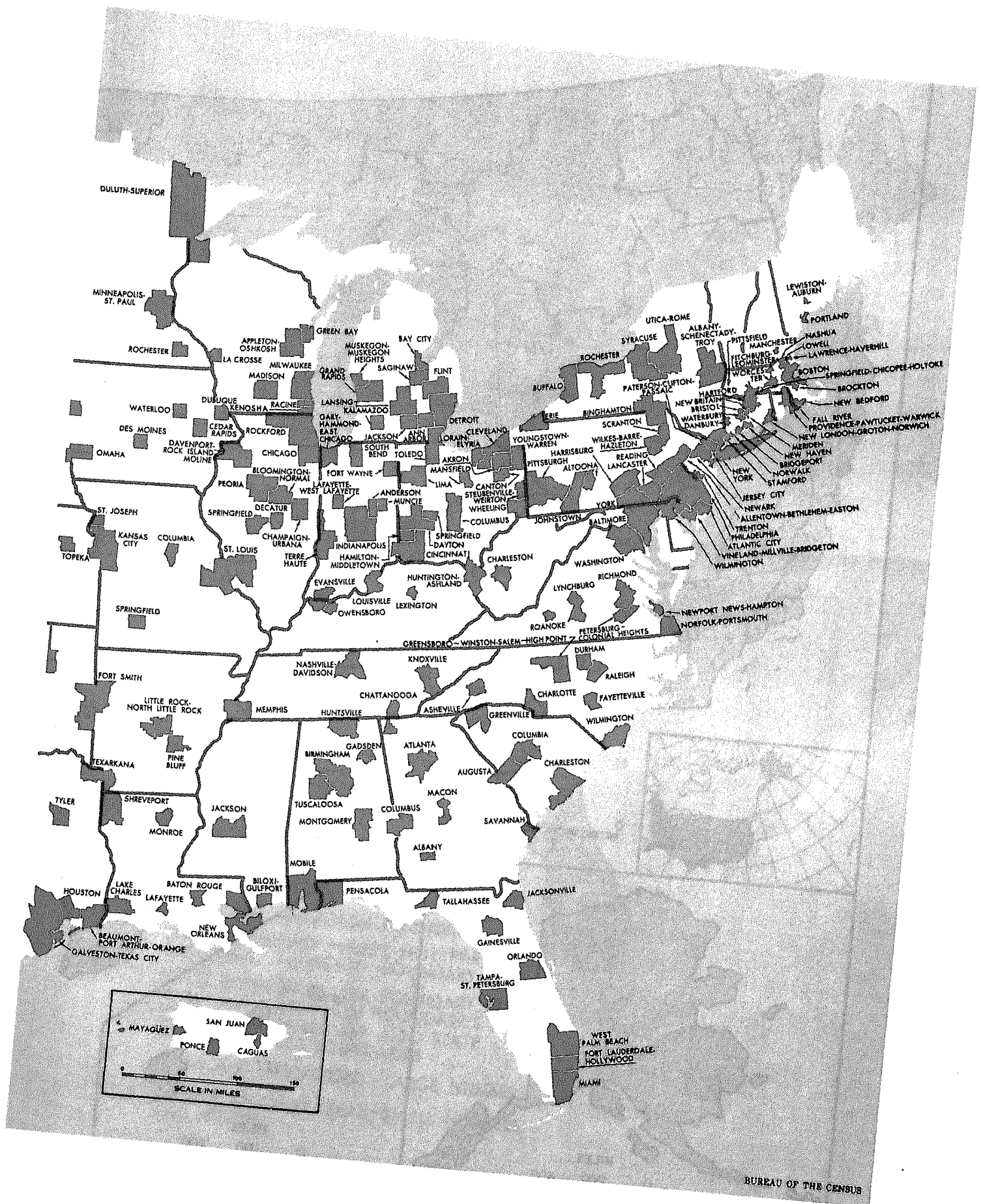


FIGURE 5 ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS AND STATE ECONOMIC AREAS: 1970

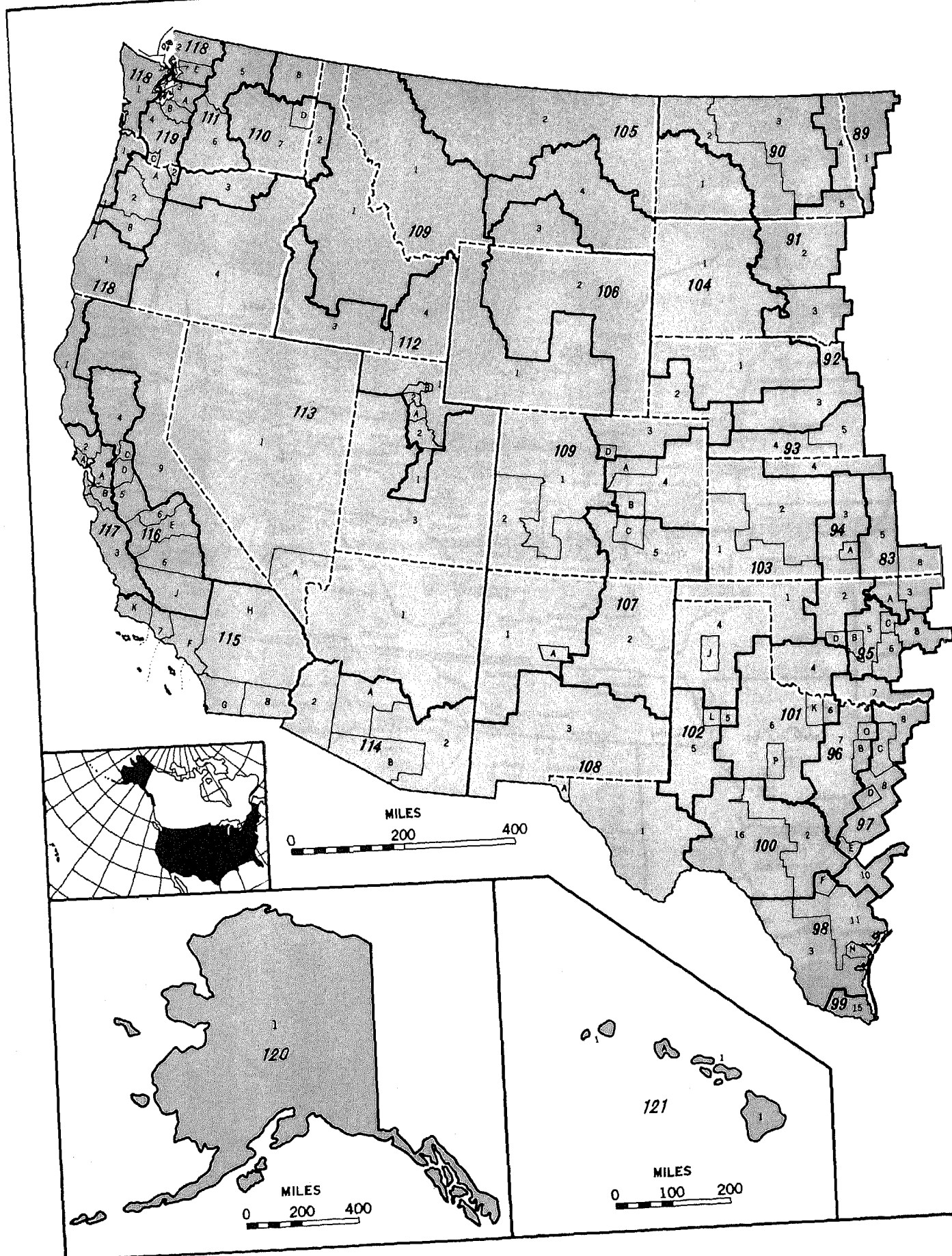


FIGURE 5

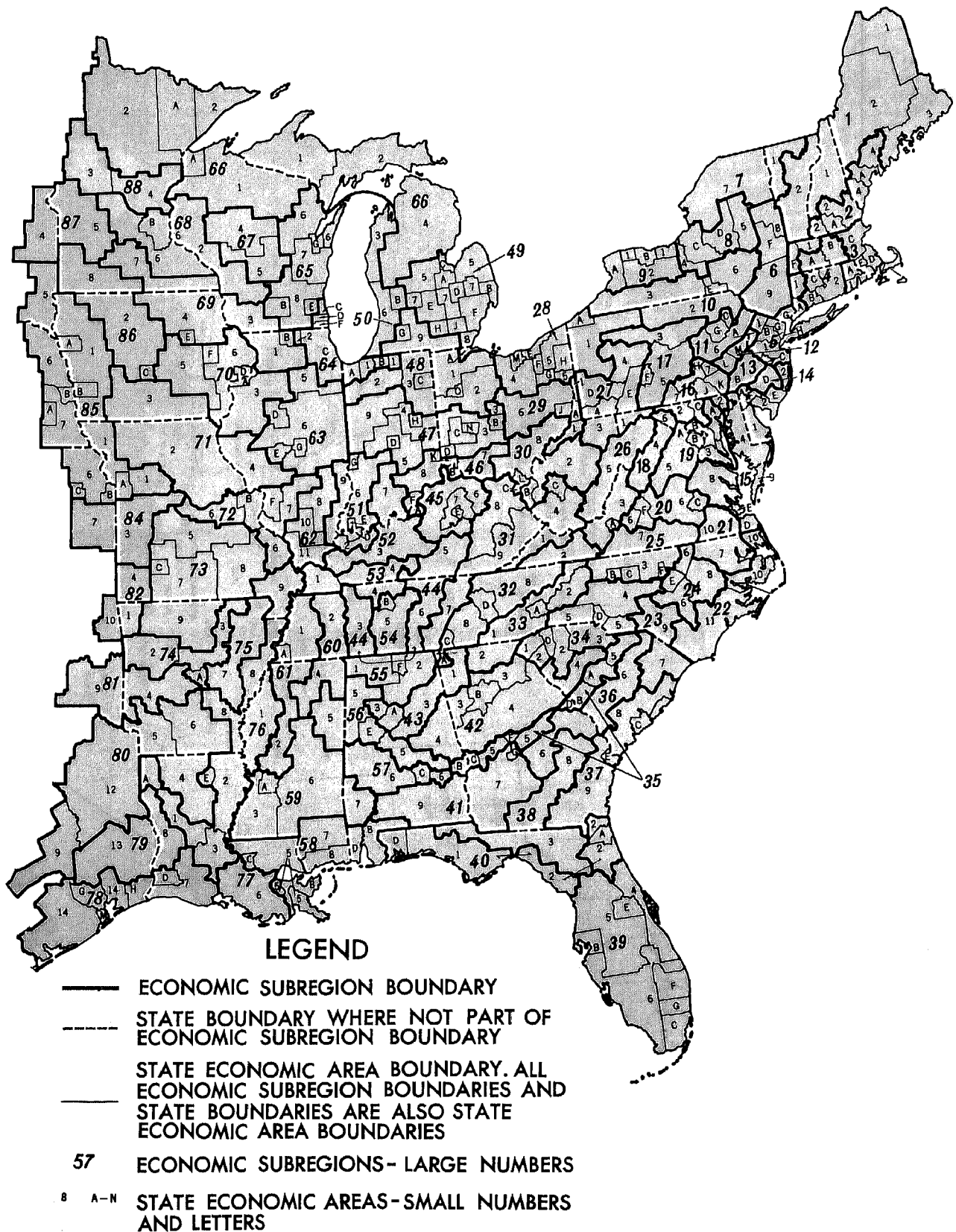


FIGURE 6 URBANIZED AREAS: 1970

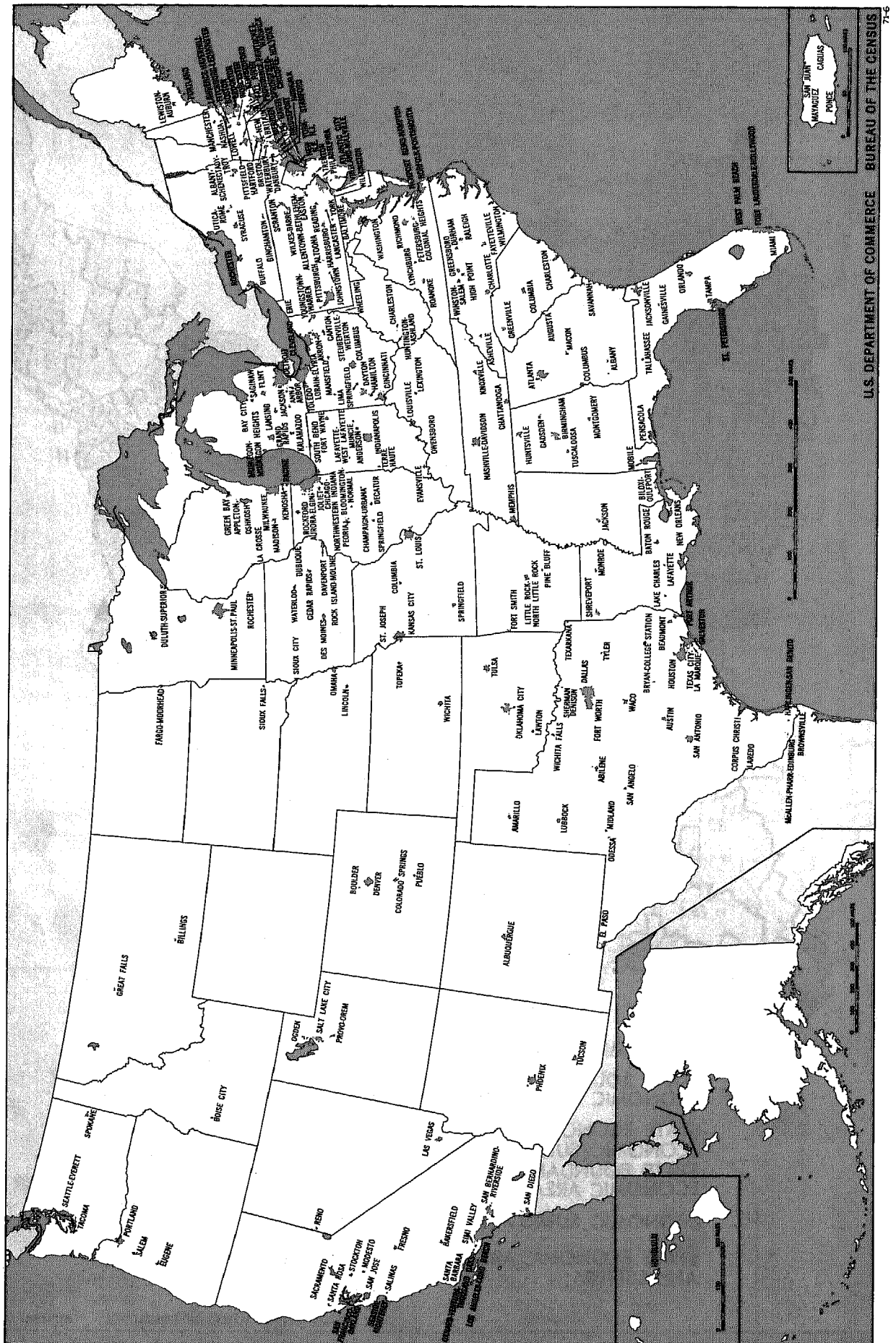
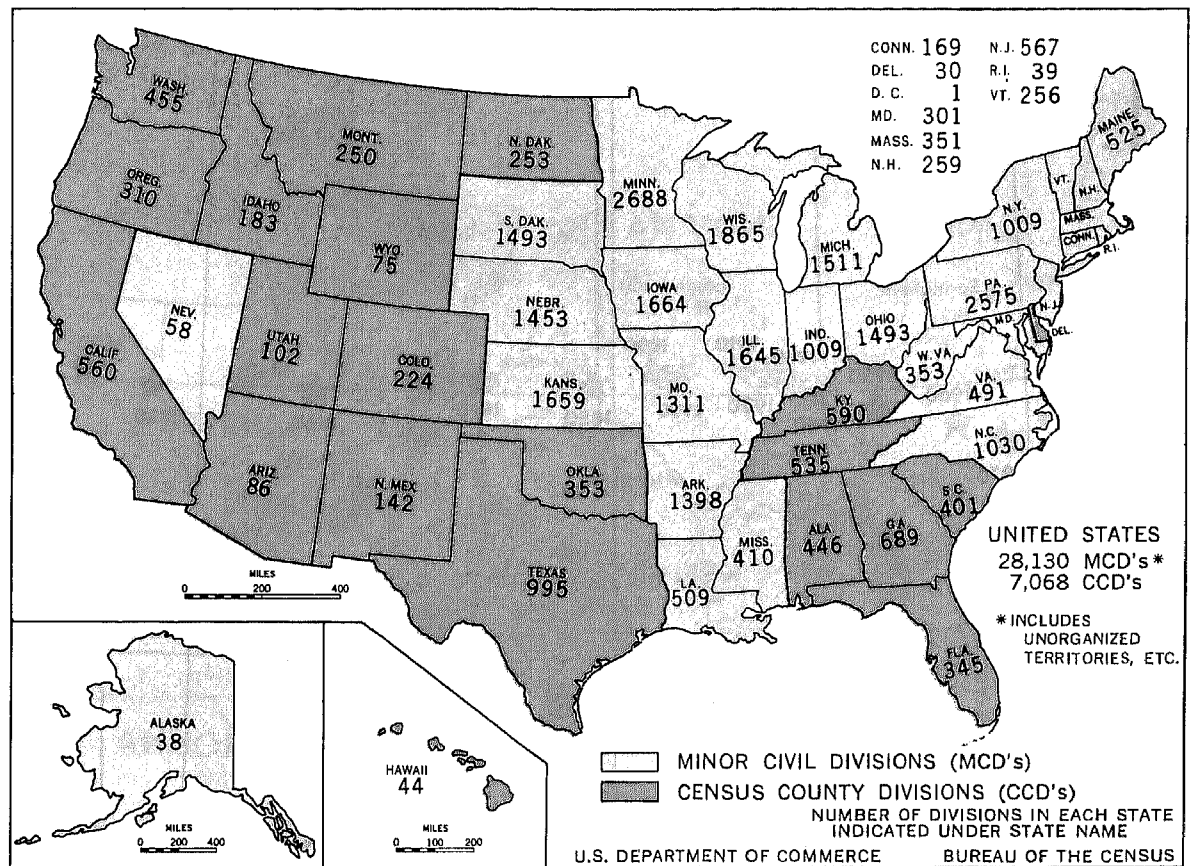
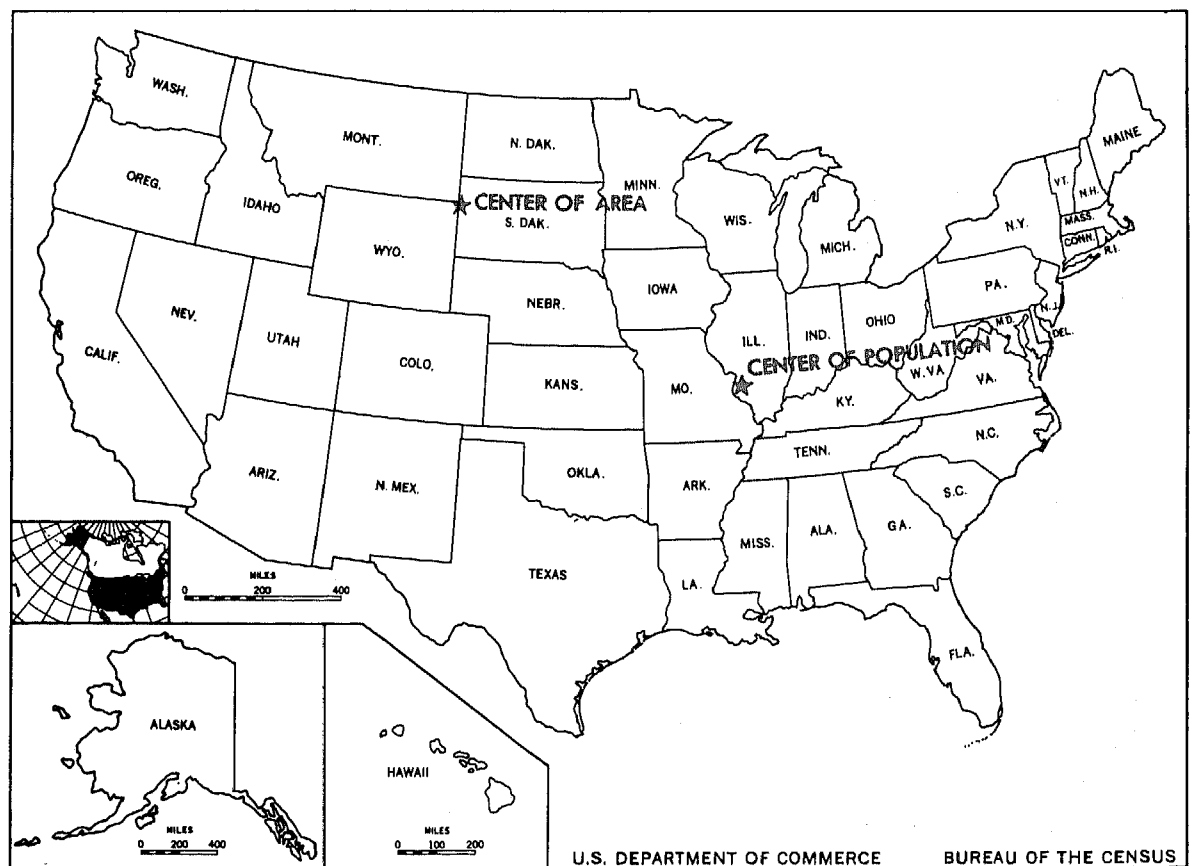


FIGURE 7 TYPES AND NUMBERS OF COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS BY STATES: 1970



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FIGURE 8 POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1970



71-8

FIGURE 9 CENTER OF POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1970

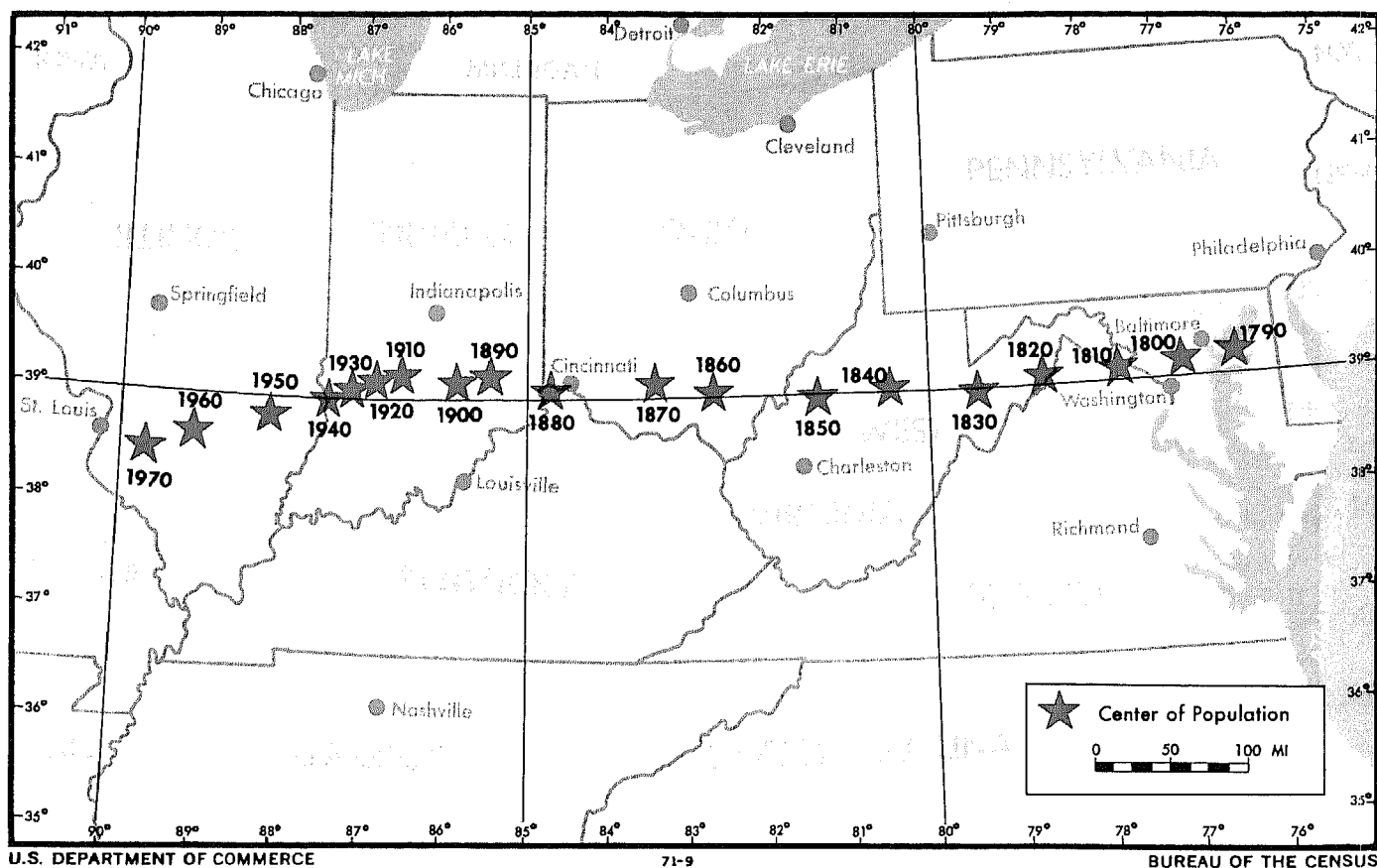


FIGURE 10 CENTER OF POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1970, 1960, AND 1950

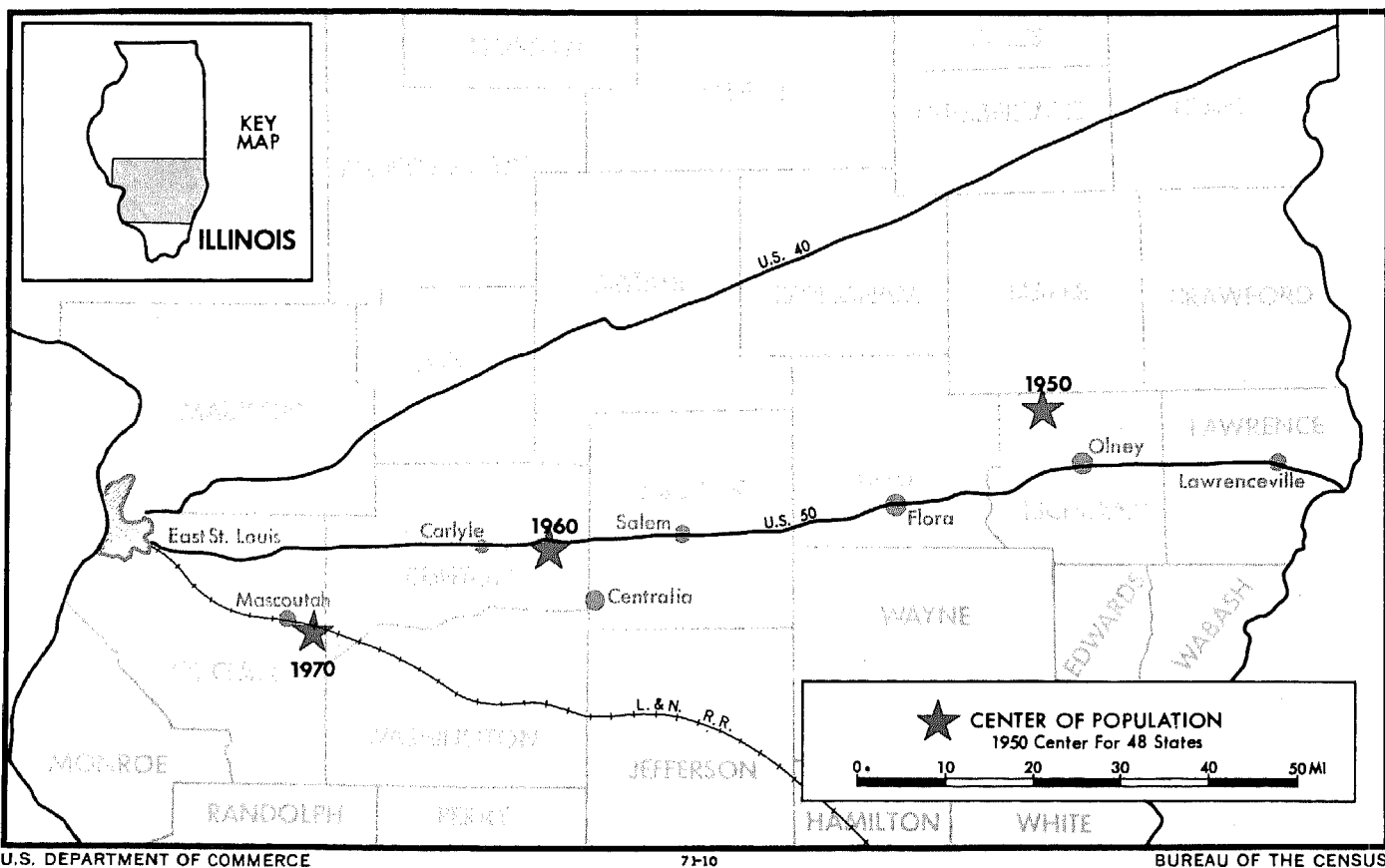
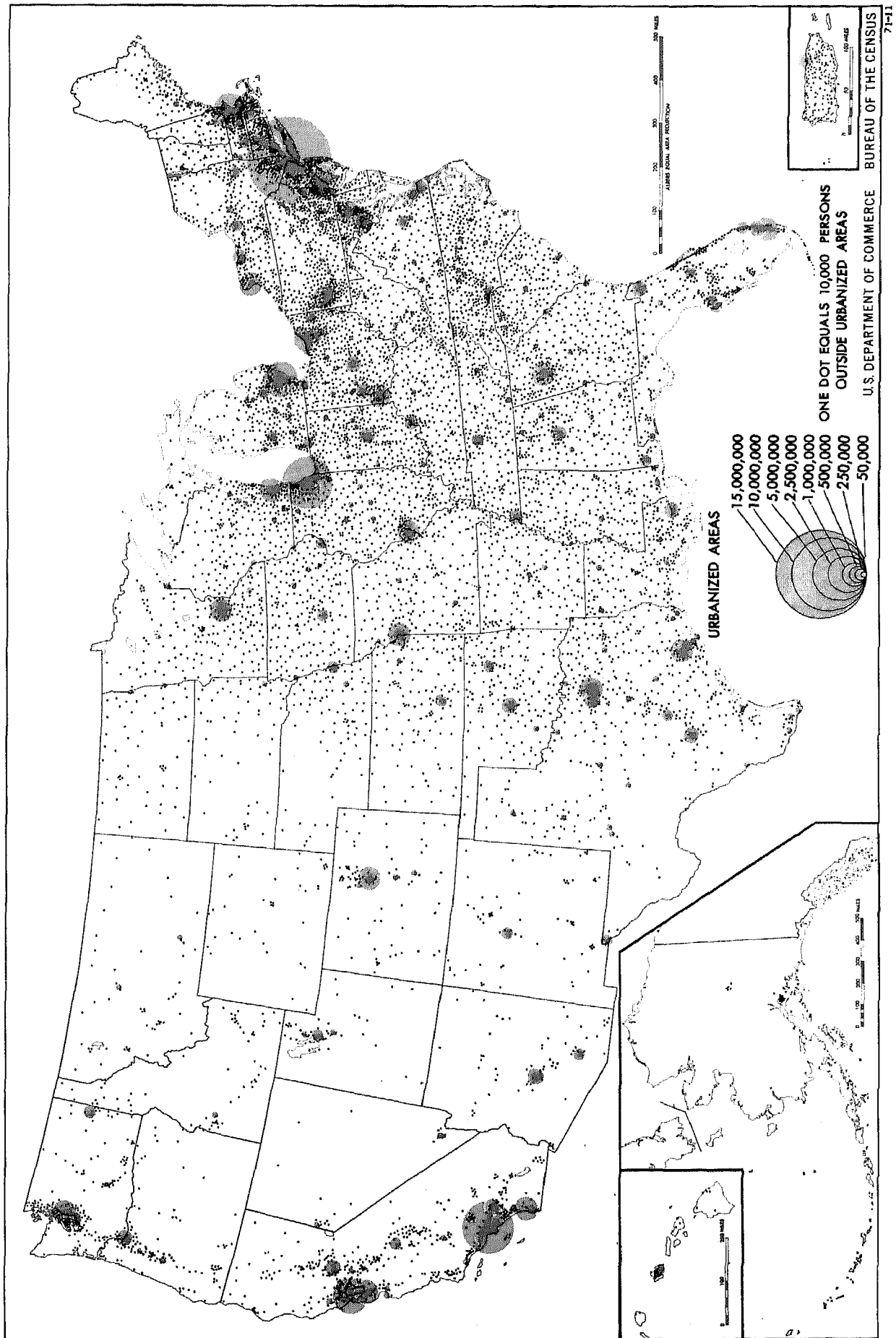


FIGURE 11 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: 1970



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

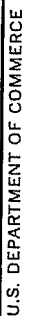


FIGURE 13 CHANGES IN CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION BY STATES: 1960 TO 1970

